Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BULLETIN

OF THE

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. 24. Lancaster, Pa., February 28, 1897. No. 2.

Shrubs and Trees of the Southern States.—I.

BY JOHN K. SMALL.

TSUGA CAROLINIANA Engelm. Coult. Bot. Gaz. **6**: 223. 1881.

I have already reported this rare hemlock from Georgia* and can now record a second station, at Tallulah Falls, several miles below the first one. At the second station the trees grow in a more accessible position and reach a better development, there being plenty of soil. The station is towards the lower end of the cañon, on the south side, where the bank slopes at an angle of 45° or more, and about 1000 feet above the river. Owing to a drenching rain which prevailed during my stay at Tallulah I could not ascertain the extent of this grove.

PINUS PUNGENS Michx. f. Hist. Arb. Am. **1**: 61. *pl. 5.* 1810.

I can now report this most locally distributed of our mountain-inhabiting pines for the flora of Georgia, having encountered it in the lower part of the cañon at Tallulah Falls. For the same reason given in the foregoing paragraph, I am unable to tell the size of the grove, but it is extensive and the trees are larger than I have seen them elsewhere in the southern mountains.

SALIX WARDII Bebb, Gard. & For. **8**: 363. 1895.

At the Falls of the Yadkin river in North Carolina both *Salix nigra* and *Salix Wardii* are plentiful, the black willow growing along the water's edge on the south side of the river, while *Salix*

---

* Bull. Torr. Club, **22**: 45.

Wardii occurs on the opposite shore hardly two hundred yards distant, the two species being respectively confined to the north and south sides of the river. The form of *Salix Wardii* occurring there is peculiar; the bushes are smaller than any heretofore observed, diffusely branched and the branches decumbent or almost prostrate, spreading radially and forming large, tangled mats, seldom rising more than six inches above the ground.

QUERCUS NANA (Marsh.) Sarg. Gard. & Forest, **8**: 93. 1895.

I was much surprised to find quantities of this scrub oak on the summit of King's and Crowder's Mountains near the southern boundary of North Carolina in the summer of 1894. The locality is within several miles of South Carolina and about one hundred miles east of the Blue Ridge.

QUERCUS RUBRA L. Sp. Pl. 996. 1753.

The existence of the red oak in Georgia was unknown to botanists before 1893. In that year I discovered a few trees just south of the North Carolina boundary, on the summit of the Thomas Bald, at an altitude of 5200 feet. The trees were stunted and irregular, as is characteristic at high altitudes. Last year, however, I found a remarkable development of the species in the northwestern corner of Georgia, in Catoosa county. The species abounds in the limestone "bottoms;" trees three feet or more in diameter are not uncommon, their trunks, naked often for seventy-five feet from the ground, are so straight that it is impossible to tell which way they will fall when cut off at the base. The thick bark is more or less mottled, whence the local name "Leopard Oak."

CELTIS MISSISSIPPIENSIS Bosc, Encycl. Agric. 7: 577. 1822.

Although extending over most of the western part of Georgia, this species of hackberry reaches its greatest development in the rich limestone "bottoms" in the region east of Lookout Mountain. Gigantic trunks, three or four feet in diameter, are very common, and are covered with innumerable corky warts, which range from one to two or even three inches in height.

DARBYA UMBELLULATA A. Gray, Am. Journ. Sci. (II.) **1**: 388. 1846.

I have lately discovered a new station for this rare plant. It grows in limited quantities on the south banks of the Yellow River, near McGuire's Mill, Gwinnett county, Georgia. I found it in company with its near relative, *Comandra umbellata*.

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 756. 1763.

Another species new to the flora of Georgia, apparently never found so far southeast of the Blue Ridge. I first encountered some trees at the northern base of Stone Mountain, and later at several localities near the mountain. The trees are small and slender, and the species does not thrive as it does farther north.

CRATAEGUS ELLIPTICA Ait. Hort. Kew. 2: 168. 1787.

On several occasions, while collecting between Tallulah Falls and Toccoa Falls and in the Nacoochee Valley in northern Georgia I have observed numerous groves of *Crataegus elliptica* growing on the barren slopes of low hills, usually above streams, at altitudes varying from 1000–1500 feet. After several seasons' study of this form in the field I can see no reason for uniting it with *Crataegus flava* as a variety, as has lately been done.* Besides characters in the habit, the leaves, the fruit and seeds, which serve to separate it specifically from *Crataegus flava*, I find an apparent trustworthy distinction in the bark of the trunk. The bark of *Crataegus flava* is black and in high narrow ridges, while that of *Crataegus elliptica* is a light brown and in thin broad scales.

CRATAEGUS ROTUNDIFOLIA (Ehrh.) Borck. in Roem. Arch 1: Pt. 3, 87. 1798.

This species of *Crataegus* is very common in the southern Alleghanies and extends southward almost to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1895 I found it throughout the southern part of Georgia, where its favorite situation is the low ridges in the pine barrens, where the different species of hardwoods abound.

CLIFTONIA MONOPHYLLA (Lam.) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 16: 310. 1889.

This curious and local plant forms remarkably dense thickets in the swamps and districts bordering streams in the vicinity of the Altamaha river, especially north of Jesup, Georgia. The stems there range from one-half of an inch to one foot in diameter, and the thickets they form remind one of those made by the growth of *Kalmia latifolia* and *Rhododendron maximum* on the higher mountains of North Carolina.

---

* Silva of N. A. 4: 114.

ACER LEUCODERME Small, Bull. Torr. Club, 22: 367. 1895.

When first described, this species was thought to be confined to the middle country of the Southern States, but my extensive journeys in Georgia last season brought to light two new stations in the foothills of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies; one is the deep cañon just below the precipice of Toccoa Falls, the other a shallow cañon along the Little Chickamauga creek near Ringgold. Both stations are similar to the original, and at both the tree holds all its characters.

ACER FLORIDANUM (Chapm.) Pax, Engler's Bot. Jahrb. 7: 243. 1886.

This characteristic maple is apparently very common in the river swamps of the Flint River in southwestern Georgia. Last summer I encountered a remarkable growth just below Albany. It probably follows the river to its mouth, for I again met it in the vicinity of Bainbridge. The trees are conspicuous on account of their close white bark and very dark foliage. Although said to be a small tree I measured many trunks that were three feet in diameter.

VACCINIUM HIRSUTUM Buckl. Am. Journ. Sci. 45: 175. 1844.

In April, 1893, I discovered this local and little-known huckleberry on the southern cliffs of the cañon at Tallulah Falls, Georgia. This apparently is the first collection since the original discovery by Buckley in Cherokee County, North Carolina. In 1894 Prof. A. Ruth found the shrub on the Cade's Cove Mountains in eastern Tennessee, thus adding the third station and the third State in which the species is known to exist.